

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Insurances.

YANGTSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.
CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND... Tls. 288,936.17

TOTAL CAPITAL, and
ACCUMULATIONS, 2nd Tls. 938,936.17
April, 1881.

DIRECTORS.
P. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq. W. MEYERINX, Esq.
J. H. PINCKYESS, Esq. F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent, for Interest
on shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in
proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [35]

LE CERCLE TRANSPORTS.
SOCIETE ANONYME D'ASSURANCE
MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 15,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP 3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents of the above Company, are prepared to
GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [4]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE HEAD-OFFICE of the CHINESE IN-
SURANCE COMPANY, Limited, is this day
removed to No. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD.
J. BRADLEY SMITH,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1882. [47]

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.
CARL KREBS in our Firm CEASED on
the 31st December, 1880.
Mr. CARL JANTZEN and Mr. ST. C. MICHAEL-
SEN are Authorised to Sign our Firm from T-
DAY.

Hongkong-Shanghai, 1st January, 1882. [49]

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
SHIPPING.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1881. [3]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
OF UNDERWRITERS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [6]

J. AND. R. TENNENT'S ALE AND
PORTER.
DAVID CORSAT & SONS'
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
CROWN
ARNOLD KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [6]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
A MILLAR & CO., PLUMBERS,
GAS FITTERS, &c., &c., have
REMOVED their Office and Ware-hose to No.
6, BEACONFIELD ARCADE, where Orders for
Fittings and Repairs will be punctually attended
to.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1881. [45]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

R. FRASER-SMITH, PUBLIC
ACCOUNTANT, ARBITRATOR, AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
has this DAY removed to No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

All kinds of COMMISSION BUSINESS excepted
on the most reasonable terms. Special Agents
in London and Sydney.

Balanced Sheets drawn out; Books balanced
and audited, and every description of Account-
ant's Work undertaken. Charges strictly moderate,
and perfect accuracy guaranteed.

Office Hours: NINE till FOUR.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1882.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE ONLY CORRECT LIST OF
HONGKONG GOVERNMENT
OFFICIALS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of
the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the
HONGKONG HOTEL on THURSDAY, the 26th
instant, at FOUR o'clock in the Afternoon, for the
purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors,
together with a Statement of Accounts, and
declaring a Dividend.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1882. [40]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 13th to 26th instant,
both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1882. [41]

Intimations.

NOW IN THE PRESS AND SHORTLY
TO BE PUBLISHED.



(BY AUTHORITY)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.
A NEW DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE
PHILIPPINES, FOR THE YEAR 1882.
PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

The above work will shortly be published at
the office of this Paper, and will contain a Directory
for the Ports in the large portion of Asia
comprised between Peking, in the Straits Settlements,
and the Northern Ports, including Formosa;
the Treaty Ports of China and Japan; the
Philippine Islands; the British Colony of
Hongkong; and the Portuguese Colony of Macao.
The work will also contain the Principal Treaties
between European countries, and the United
States and the countries East of the Straits,
together with conditions of Trade, and the
Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations
for the Ports of China and Japan; and a description
of the Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics
taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime
Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations
have been applied to for information, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers,
Merchants, Consuls, and Professional and other
Residents, have supplied the necessary matter
to ensure correctness upon forms sent for that
purpose. The Naval and Military portions have
been taken from the latest published official lists
and revised at Head-quarters; in fact no pains
have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG
DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR
EAST" a perfectly reliable *guide in eum.*

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG
LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" will, in order that it
may circulate extensively outside this Colony,
be published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be
ordered at this Office for

• TWO DOLLARS.

There is no space in the compass of an ordinary
advertisement to detail all the information
introduced into the work, but it may be fairly
asserted that no such Directory has ever been
published, either in Hongkong, or any other part
of the East, at the price.

"Telegraph" Office, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE TREATIES WITH CHINA,
JAPAN, & SIA.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE
TREATY PORTS IN CHINA AND
JAPAN.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
TRADE STATISTICS FROM
OFFICIAL SOURCES.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE CONDITIONS OF TRADE WITH
CHINA & JAPAN.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL BE PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
LISTS OF MILITARY OFFICERS
SERVING IN THE CHINA COMMAND,
WHICH HAS BEEN REVISED AT HEAD-QUARTERS.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE NAMES OF THE NAVAL
OFFICERS ON THE CHINA
STATION.

INCLUDING THE MOST RECENT APPOINTMENTS
AND LOCAL CHANGES, CORRECTED AT
HEAD-QUARTERS.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
HAS BEEN
LARGELY ORDERED IN ALL PORTS
BETWEEN
SINGAPORE AND NEWCHWANG.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
IS PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE LARGEST LIST OF FOREIGN
RESIDENTS IN THE EAST.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING CHRISTMAS ANNUALS.

Graphic Xmas Number.

Illustrated News Xmas Number.

Harper's Xmas Number.

Novelette Xmas Stories.

Belgrave Annual.

Household Words Xmas Number.

Romford's Xmas No., Illus. by Collicott.

Judy's Xmas Annual.

Grant & Co.'s Xmas Number.

Yule Tide Xmas Number.

NEW DANCE MUSIC.

Patience Waltz D'Albert.

Patience Polka D'Albert.

Patience Quadrilles D'Albert.

Patience Lancers D'Albert.

Good Bye, Beloved Penberton.

Haven't Rest Penberton.

Unforgetten Marion.

Happy Days Depart Marion.

Our Farewell Marion.

Lady A. Hill.

Alma Marion.

Waltz Marion.

Swallows Marion.

Waltz Marion.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
GENERAL CHEMISTS,
AND
Manufacturers of the following
AERATED WATERS,
viz:
SODA, TONIC, SARSAPARILLA,
AND POTASH, LIMONADE,
GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE,
AND PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

Deliveries in Town and Harbour from
7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REPAINTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG,
SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
SHANGHAI,
CANTON DISPENSARY,
CANTON,
THE DISPENSARY,
FOOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only, and relevant communications can not be returned. Advertising and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until demanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1882.

With the arrival of Tso-tsung-tang at Nanking next month there is every reason to believe that an era of real progress on Western systems will be inaugurated. Since Tseeng-kwo-fan's death, no mandarin equal to Tso in position and influence has held the reins of power at the central capital. The Viceroy of Nanking administers the Government of three of the richest and most populous provinces, Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Nangwei, in addition to which he is Superintendent of Trade for the whole of China south of the Yang-tze-kiang river; and, in virtue of this position, the Viceroys at Foochow and Canton are controlled by him in all questions of Foreign Trade or policy. The three central provinces above named suffered from the effects of the rebellion in a greater degree than any other provinces in the Empire, and since the death of Tseeng-kwo-fan, and up to the present time, the incumbents of the post at Nanking have either been unwilling or unable to incur the outlay necessary to repair the devastation which was caused by the Tai-ping rebellion, and which unfortunately still exists to a large extent.

Tso-tsung-tang's labours in the distant province of Kansu, which he rescued from the rebels, and which, by means of irrigation, tree planting and road-making, he has brought into a better condition than before the rebellion, are certainly a pledge that a similar enlightened policy will be carried out with energy and determination in his new government; for no one apparently recognises more fully than this veteran Viceroy that China's true source of wealth, in the future as in the past, lies in the development of her great agricultural resources. No sooner did Tso reach Peking last spring from his long and toilsome journey from the north-west frontier, than he started again to personally inspect the waste lands of the Chihli province, with a view to devising means for their reclamation; and the result of his inspection was a proposal by which the extensive water communications of that province should be utilised for purposes both of irrigation and navigation. Advanced thinkers and patriotic officials, like Tong-kuei-sing, the able chief of the China Merchants Company (of whom happily there are many in China only waiting opportunity and encouragement), at once threw themselves warmly into this scheme, and already an estate of a hundred thousand acres has been acquired by them from reclaimed land in Chihli, between Taku and Tientsin. This estate is being brought under cultivation, and will possibly develop into an important stock farm.

With such proofs of Tso-tsung-tang's capacity and of the activity of his mind, although he has already passed the allotted span of three score and ten years, and considering the field that lies open to him in his new government, we cannot be far wrong in predicting immediate results in the direction of true progress. Two important measures in this direction have been already under his consideration while at Peking, and, unless we are much mistaken, we may expect to see soon some practical result from them. One is the opening up to navigation of the Hwang-ho, or Yellow river, as far as Kai-feng-fu, the capital of Honan; and the other the repair and improvement of the grand canal throughout its course. Both of these undertakings are acknowledged by professional men to be perfectly practicable

and by no means costly in comparison with the advantages which must accrue to the country from their accomplishment. The water communications which thread Kiangsu and Nangwei like net-work will also, it may be fairly presumed, come in for a share of Tso's attention. Nor should we be surprised to see Railways fostered under this powerful Mandarin's influence. Taking all these things into consideration, there are certainly facts before us to justify a hope that we are on the eve of great advancement in China. We will admit that this advancement must, in the nature of things, benefit Shanghai first, but its reflex action will doubtless be felt here. It would, nevertheless, be idle for foreigners to suppose that the Chinese, in whatever they may now undertake, will not be careful to keep the full control. A "Munroe" doctrine is as tenaciously held by the high dignitaries of China as it is by a large party in the United States, and "China for the Chinese" must be recognized as a fixed maxim by those foreigners who would succeed in the country.

THE body of a Chinese male adult was picked up floating in the harbour this morning.

TELEGRAMS for Bangkok can go forward by mail closing at Singapore at 11 a.m. on Thursday the 26th instant.

A CHINESE prisoner died in the Gaol this morning. A Coroner's inquest will be held this afternoon touching his death.

THE Visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending 22nd January were:—European, 392; Chinese, 2,891; total 3,183.

THE newly appointed Justices of the Peace; a list of which we published yesterday, were duly sworn by His Excellency the Governor, to-day at the Government Office.

THE O. & O. S. Co.'s steamer *Oceanic* went into Cosmopolitan Dock this afternoon. The well-known Canton river steamer *Chang* steamed over to Kowloon on her arrival from Canton yesterday to undergo her annual overhaul.

A CHINAMAN accidentally fell overboard from a boat at Aberdeen, and owing to the strong current that was running at the time he was drawn under the boat and was drowned. An inquest will be held on his body this afternoon at the Hospital.

THE CHINAMAN who we reported yesterday as being in a hopeless condition from the effects of opium, died this morning, and a coroner's inquest will be held this afternoon at the Government Civil Hospital.

A TELEGRAM was received in the colony yesterday afternoon to the effect that Bosnia was reported to be in a disturbed state. Considering that Herzegovina is actually in a state of insurrection it would have been most surprising if the neighbouring province had remained quiet. The movement, in view of the still far from satisfactory state of the Eastern Question, and European affairs generally, must be regarded with considerable uneasiness.

THERE must still be a good market for Chinese labour in Honolulu, for we hear that it pays well to take Chinese emigrants to San Francisco first and thence to Honolulu. The difficulty heretofore has been to keep the Chinese from leaving the vessels on arrival at San Francisco, but under the new regulations with respect to Chinese emigrants, we presume the difficulty is overcome, as the municipal power should be available to prevent the emigrants from landing in the United States.

THE following account of recent doings in Land is taken from the *London and China Express*:—The sheriff of Cork, protected by a large force of soldiers and policemen, has effected a number of evictions in the extreme west of the county of Cork. All the holdings dealt with up to the present time are situated on the mainland; and a report is current that a similar expedition will soon be sent to the islands along the coast, the inhabitants of which have paid no rent for the last two or three years. The most important and largely populated of these islands is Dursey; and the Durseyan are determined to resist to the utmost of their power any attempt that may be made by the sheriff and his assistants to reach them. As a landing can be effected only in small boats, and as it is reported that the inhabitants have their island strongly fortified with dynamite, it has not been deemed advisable to embark in such an enterprise. Some weeks since, the Channel Fleet, consisting of the *Aigle*, the *Minotaur*, the *Northumberland*, and the *Achilles*, anchored in Castletown Harbour, and it was then stated they were on a cruise for the purpose of intercepting American boats that might attempt to send internal machines on shore for use by the peasants. It was also thought that a force would be landed in Dursey under the cover of the fleet; but if the idea was entertained it has been abandoned for the present, and the islanders are still to be allowed to indulge in the prospects of becoming peasant-proprietors by very simple means. The holdings from which the tenants were evicted are situated on the main land, close to Dursey Island, and are the property of Mr. Puxley, a non-resident landlord. About fifteen years ago Mr. Puxley began to build a magnificent castle at Dunbay, near Castletown. It has never been finished, and he has scarcely ever lived in it. The tenants all owe two or three years' rent, and profess that they are not in a position to give the landlord anything. Three of the tenants are widows with large families; two others are in America, whence they send money to their wives and children; who still occupy the holdings; and one has been working in the Castletown copper mines for some time. The evictions are now over for the present, although there are large numbers of decrees still unexecuted.

WE notice another industry started at Shanghai in the shape of a Flour mill, and the Company offer to supply flour at a price which will compare favorably with the imported article. Considering that Vermicelli constitutes an important element in the diet of the poorer classes, we doubt not that a considerable success will be attained by this undertaking. If we mistake not two unsuccessful attempts of some magnitude have been made to establish a similar industry in this Colony.

PROFESSOR Goldwin Smith, who was present at the Mansion House, writes:—"There is a crisis not only in the opium trade, but in the history of China. This, in fact, it was which brought me, as a Canadian, to your meeting. The Chinese are in the streets of Canadian cities; they are in the streets of all the cities in the New World. They will come in increasing numbers for their labour is indispensable, and nothing can keep them out. And wherever they go they will carry with them this hideous and very contagious vice, of which the guilt and the shame will rest partly upon England."—*Japan Mail*.

IN "Notes on News" the *Sportsman* observes that at last the problem has been solved. People who have hitherto asked in vain, "What good has English rule done for Cyprus?" are answered. According to Sir Robert Biddlethul, the Government has bought and destroyed eight hundred thousand oves of locust eggs. We do not know without referring what measure of capacity an "ove" is; but it is quite plain that the poor locusts have been having a rather bad time of it in "little Cyprus." Possibly there might be found persons so ungrateful and abandoned as to suggest that the money would have been better spent in killing fever germs at home, but no one would listen to them for a moment.

ONCE again our old friend the *Lancet* is to the fore with some sensible and seasonable advice. After pointing out that at this time of the year persons who inhale the cold and fog lay up for themselves the seeds of consumption, our authority launches out with the noble advice that men should keep their mouths shut and breathe through the nose. It seems that the nose is in reality nature's own respirator, but we will give the *Lancet* to tell its own story, as we cannot hope to approach the beautiful language employed in that journal:—"The air passing into the lungs through the nose in quiet respiration is warmed as it passes over the lower turbinated bone, with its very vascular mucous membrane, while, as the cavity is so narrow, it is also to a great extent filtered, and in this way deprived of its two dangerous characters even before it reaches the larynx." After this people will do well to obey the old injunction and keep their mouths shut. How many men—or women especially—however, are in existence who could follow this good advice?

HONGKONG would appear to be not the only place in the world where judges and juries frequently differ. A case has lately occurred in India which, in view of what we have recently written on the subject, is deserving of some notice. According to *The Colonies and India*, a very unpleasant episode occurred at the Criminal sessions of the Madras High Court. In a certain case the jury returned a verdict of acquittal after the judge had directed them to find the prisoner guilty. The judge Mr. Justice Kernan thereupon lectured the jurymen, very severely about their want of experience, and ordered them to attend the Court the next day in order to acquire the experience which they lacked. The Indian newspapers have taken the matter up; and unanimously condemn, in very strong language, the action of the learned judge. Doubtless Mr. Justice Kernan was hasty and injudicious in his remarks to the jury; but who can doubt that he was right in his views of the verdict, and the jury utterly wrong? "Want of experience" is a somewhat novel plea, to offer as an extenuation of the absurd blunders of a jury; but doubtless it answers the purpose of an excuse for a miscarriage of justice equally as well as any of the many others we have seen quoted to explain jurymen's eccentricities.

MESSRS. Boxall and Ryant, two gentlemen who recently went up to Bhamo in search of orchids, have had some strange experiences of the ways of Burmese officials. They went up country about two months ago, the former taking with him a small sporting gun which had been his companion in his various游历s all over the world. At Menhra this gun was confiscated by order of the Woon, notwithstanding the explanation given that the weapon was merely for sporting purposes. On arriving at Mandalay, Mr. Boxall laid his grievance before the authorities, who informed him that orders would be sent to Menhra to return him his rifle. Feeling somewhat reassured, the orchid hunters proceeded to Bhamo where they were received with much courtesy, but refused permission to make excursions outside the walls of the town. Disgusted with their enforced inactivity, one of them returned to Mandalay and got an order from the Ministers to the governor of Bhamo to allow the two gentlemen to go about as much as they liked. They were, however, again doomed to disappointment, for not a Burman could be found to accompany them. There being a long-standing sort of feud between the Burmese of Bhamo and the Kachens in the immediate vicinity, tributary to them, and the hatred and distrust borne towards each other being intense, the Burmese do not care to trust themselves outside of the town while the Kachens as little care to enter it. However, after some little trouble, Kachin guides and coolies were procured, and the adventurous orchid hunters obtained a fair amount of spoil. On their return journey, they asked the Mandalay authorities for the promised gun when they were assured they would receive it at Menhra; but on reaching this place they were informed that the weapon had been sent on to Mandalay, and "if they would only go back, &c." As this would have been inconvenient, and they felt it would be a waste of time, they put up their load and came down with a fund of experience regarding Upper Burma.—*Rangoon Gazette*.

THE *Dublin Gazette* contains a return of the agrarian outrages committed in the month of November. The total number is 520, which includes the following:—Murder, 2; firing at persons, 17; assault on police, 1; grievous assaults, 7; assaults endangering life, 6; assaults on bailiffs and process servers, 21; incendiary fires and arson, 56; firing into dwellings, 28; injuries to property, 38; injuries to railway trains or highways, 2; resisting legal processes, 1; attack on houses, 8; intimidation, 320; administering unlawful oaths, 4; robbery of arms, 7; wounding or malting cattle, 15. The total for each province is:—Ulster, 44; Leinster, 129; Connacht, 110; Munster, 237. The same paper contains a list of the persons confined as "suspects" under the Protection Act on December 1. The number is 334, and they are detained in seven jails, as follows:—Nans, 71; Galway, 68; Limerick, 55; Kilmainham, 50; Dundalk, 48; Clonmel, 30; and Armagh, 12. During the last few days there have been about twenty additional arrests, so that there are now detained under the Protection Act over 350 individuals. Among those recently arrested are Patrick Ward, the Land League organiser for Mayo, and Gerald Michael Clifford, of county Kerry.

WE learn by telegram from London that Her Majesty's Government have decided to provide headquarters in Kilmainham Gaol for Mr. C. S. Parnell for a further period of three months.

WE are informed by the Superintendent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company that the Nagasaki-Wladivostock cable has been repaired, and that the Northern route to Europe is again open to traffic.

WE note the arrival from Amoy per steamship *Esmeralda* of the well known race-ponies Driving Cloud and Iroquois. The winner of the Foochow Cup and Challenge Plate of two years ago, will this year carry the popular colours of the "princely house."

WE understand that Captain Farrow assumed command of H.I.C.M.R.C. *Ling Feng* at Takao. Captain Palmer returned in the *Illy* yesterday and he leaves in the *Fokier* for Pagoa Anchorage to assume the Post of Harbour Master at that place.—*Amoy Gazette*.

IN "Notes on News" the *Sportsman* observes that at last the problem has been solved. People who have hitherto asked in vain, "What good has English rule done for Cyprus?" are answered. According to Sir Robert Biddlethul, the Government has bought and destroyed eight hundred thousand oves of locust eggs. We do not know without referring what measure of capacity an "ove" is; but it is quite plain that the poor locusts have been having a rather bad time of it in "little Cyprus." Possibly there might be found persons so ungrateful and abandoned as to suggest that the money would have been better spent in killing fever germs at home, but no one would listen to them for a moment.

WE understand the German authorities are claiming against the Chinese government for the value of the steamer *Quinta* and her cargo, on the ground that the ultimate loss of the vessel was caused by the inefficient police arrangement of the Chinese on the seas adjacent to their coast. The steamer was lost on the coast of Hainan last Autumn, and the gallant conduct of Captain Hans Thomsen, under trying circumstances, must be fresh in the recollection of everyone in this part of the world.

HOME papers report a desperate attempt made by a convict to escape from Dartmoor Prison. He had been shut in his cell for the night apparently secure, there being a ft. of granite masonry between him and the yard of the prison, which is surrounded by a high wall. The attention of a warden was attracted by a noise, and he found that the convict had made a hole through the side of his prison large enough for him to get through. He had done this with a "cramp," used for fastening the gas-pipe to the wall, and had also made himself a cap and jacket of the materials supplied him for uniforms for the officials. The convict, who is undergoing ten years' penal servitude, has acted as a ringleader in mutinies at both Portland and Dartmoor. On the latter occasion a man was killed.

ANOTHER indication of progress in China and that in the most important of all kinds of progress which can affect her, namely internal communication, is found in the announcement made in to-day's *Shui-ho* that a steamer is to be run between Shanghai and Soochow for passenger traffic. This is the first attempt we believe to establish regular steam communication between this and the important commercial city of Soochow, the traffic hitherto being carried on in sailing vessels built on models which became fashionable here some centuries ago. The new steamer—which is appropriately named *Flavia*, or a pioneer vessel—made a trial trip yesterday, and the side of his prison large enough for him to get through. He had done this with a "cramp," used for fastening the gas-pipe to the wall, and had also made himself a cap and jacket of the materials supplied him for uniforms for the officials. The convict, who is undergoing ten years' penal servitude, has acted as a ringleader in mutinies at both Portland and Dartmoor. On the latter occasion a man was killed.

NOTWITHSTANDING all the rumours to the contrary, it seems that Mr. Shishido will not be removed from the Japanese Legation at Peking, but is to return to his post next March. The Loosoo question is, according to the *Japan Herald*, likely to crop up again during the summer, and "the foreign emissary of the Japanese Government still tarries in Peking" where he is supposed to be endeavouring to do something in the grievance between the two Empires. In the *Echo du Japon*, also, we notice reference to the same question. Two Loosooan delegates who visited Peking with the idea of enlisted the aid of China to recover the lost independence of their home, have recently committed suicide, driven to despair by the delays and sinuosity of Celestial diplomacy. The deaths of these men, however, gave the Chinese Government an opportunity of showing how tenaciously it clings to the idea of restoring the former condition of affairs in Loosoo. Whatever neglect may have been experienced by the Loosooan emissaries during life, they were singled out for high honour after death, and accorded funerals on the same scale of magnificence that regulates the obsequies of high state officials. There seems a settled determination among the Chinese official class that Japan should be forced to restore Loosoo. Day by day the Middle Kingdom is growing stronger in means for offence, while Japan—at all events as far as her navy is concerned—is utterly unable to meet her huge neighbour on anything approaching equal conditions.—*Hiroo News*.

THE *Dublin Gazette* contains a return of the agrarian outrages committed in the month of November. The total number is 520, which includes the following:—Murder, 2; firing at persons, 17; assault on police, 1; grievous assaults, 7; assaults endangering life, 6; assaults on bailiffs and process servers, 21; incendiary fires and arson, 56; firing into dwellings, 28; injuries to property, 38; injuries to railway trains or highways, 2; resisting legal processes, 1; attack on houses, 8; intimidation, 320; administering unlawful oaths, 4; robbery of arms, 7; wounding or malting cattle, 15. The total for each province is:—Ulster, 44; Leinster, 129; Connacht, 110; Munster, 237. The same paper contains a list of the persons confined as "suspects" under the Protection Act on December 1. The number is 334, and they are detained in seven jails, as follows:—Nans, 71; Galway, 68; Limerick, 55; Kilmainham, 50; Dundalk, 48; Clonmel, 30; and Armagh, 12. During the last few days there have been about twenty additional arrests, so that there are now detained under the Protection Act over 350 individuals. Among those recently arrested are Patrick Ward, the Land League organiser for Mayo, and Gerald Michael Clifford, of county Kerry.

THE *YOW-MAI-TEE BURGLARY*.—Akwal, Li Kok-sau, Lam Chung, Chang Afai, San Afai, and Wong Sang, were brought up to remand, before Mr. Woodhouse, and charged with being concerned in the late burglary at Yow-mai-tee. Kwok Aping stated—I am master of the salt fish shop Chong Ho Ton, at Mong-kok-tsui. I reside on the floor of the shop, in company with my family, four in number, including a boy of 13, a boy of 12, and my wife. On the 18th inst. at 11 p.m. I was sleeping in my room, when I awoke by tiles and clay falling on my big quilt from the roof. I instantly got up and two lighted torches were thrown down at the same moment from the opening in the roof, and immediately afterwards two men jumped into my room a height of eight feet, the men being each armed with a sword. The first thing the two men did was to put myself and my wife into a corner and one of them stood over us with drawn sword. I recognise the first prisoner, Akwal, as the man who stood by us and would not let us move. I was very much frightened, my heart was trembling within me. I practised the prisoner, because he was a man that I have seen more than once. The other man is the sixth prisoner. I do not know his name. I am not acquainted with him, but on the 18th January I saw him pass by my shop several times up and down. The torches gave a good light in the room. I am sure the sixth prisoner is the man. Almost directly after the two men jumped down into the room, about 15 or 16 men jumped down from the roof. They had bamboo spears, muskets, swords and torches,

TRAINING NOTES.

The racecourse was thickly enveloped in fog until nearly seven o'clock this morning, and the air was warm and oppressive. The attendance was again a fairly numerous one, the near approach of the close of the entries, with the prospects of interesting trials, attracting quite a regiment of interested spectators. In addition to the regular habitues of the Grand Stand, the usual crowd of spectators turn up at the rails every morning with praiseworthy perseverance, and apparently take a keen interest in the general proceedings. Trotting, although rigorously put down at all English training grounds, is indulged in, with perfect impunity, to a very great extent in Hongkong, and although it may be a very reprehensible practice at home, we really cannot see any harm in it here. It is quite a cheering sight when "pounding" up the Black Rock Hill, driving with all your strength a bad tempered beast that can hardly gallop out of his own way, to catch a glimpse amidst the foliage on the top of the rock, as you shoot past, of the keen eyes and black and tan visage of a well known industrious tout, who apparently takes up a permanent residence during the training season at that particular spot, and whose note-book, written out in choice Hindustani, contains a tabulated table of all the times made at different distances by the various animals, to be utilised to some purpose at the lotteries

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

Commercial.

Shipping.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 23, CARISBROOKE, British steamer, 960, Wharton, Singapore 15th January, General—*Bun Hin & Co.*
Jan. 23, PING-ON, British steamer, 570, McCashin, Haiphong 20th January, and Pakhoi 20th, Hoilow 21st, and Macao 22nd, General—*Russell & Co.*
Jan. 23, ESMERALDA, British steamer, 395, R. Talbot Amoy 22nd January, Tea—*Russell & Co.*
Jan. 24, 1910, German steamer, 783, Wagner, Chinkiang 19th January, Rice—*Siemens & Co.*
Jan. 24, DECIMA, German steamer, 1,151, L. Petersen, Keelung 21st January, Coal—*Jardine, Matheson & Co.*
Jan. 24, CHARITE, French bark, 268, Lovry, Whampoa 23rd January, General—*Carlowitz & Co.*
Jan. 24, PHENIX, German steamer, 750, H. T. Ichirou, Canton 24th January, Ballast—*Butterfield & Swire.*
Jan. 24, GLENARV, British steamer, 1,409, W. E. Luke, Shanghai 17th January, and swatow, Tea and General—*Jardine, Matheson & Co.*
Jan. 24, HWA-YUEN, Chinese steamer, 984, O. Wilson, Shanghai 20th January, General—*C. M. S. N. Co.*
Jan. 24, HUNGARIAN, British steamer, 987, W. M. D. Allison, Sydney 23rd December, Townsville 29th, Cooktown 31st, and Port Darwin 11th January—*Geo. R. Stevens & Co.*

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
Charon Wattana, siamese ship, for Bangkok.
Hanwei, British steamer, for Hoilow.
Carisbrooke, British steamer, for swatow.
Hailoong, British steamer, for swatow, &c.
Wilhelm German ship, for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 23, SAN FRANCISCO, German schooner, for Whampoa.
Jan. 23, SCHWAN, German brig, for Whampoa.
Jan. 23, THINET, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Jan. 24, KWANTUNG, British steamer, for East Coast.
Jan. 24, NORDEN, Danish steamer, for saigon.
Jan. 24, YEH-SIN, Chinese steamer, for Canton.
Jan. 24, ESPERANCE, French bark, for Quinhon.
Jan. 24, CHARON WATTANA, Siamese bark, for Bangkok.
Jan. 24, MELTEMONE, German ship, for Rangoon.
Jan. 24, OLYMPIA, German steamer, for Canton.
Jan. 24, HWA-YUEN, Chinese steamer, for Canton.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Carisbrooke*, str., from Singapore—250 Chinese.
Per *Ping-on*, str., from Haiphong, &c.—Mr. Gaston Galy from Haiphong. From Hoilow—Mr. Just, and 15 Chinese.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,775 per share.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 885 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—\$285 per share, ex. dividend.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$950 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$292 per share, Buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—45 per cent. premium, sales.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$28 premium, sales.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 16 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$85 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$100 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$167 per share, sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—3 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Jee Company—\$130 per share.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$24 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—1 per cent. prem. ex. int.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—3 per cent. prem. sales.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand 3/84
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/84
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/91
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/94
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/91
ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4.66
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4.77
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days sight 2204
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days sight 2204
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 724
Private, 30 days' sight 734

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)

TODAY, 10.12.1881.

Barometer—9 A.M. 30.12.1881.

Barometer—4 P.M. 30.12.1881.

Thermometer—9 A.M. 65.

Thermometer—4 P.M. 65.

Thermometer—Maximum. 68.

Thermometer—Minimum over night. 65.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

HONGKONG, ASIA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.

WIND, DIRECTION, &c.

WATER, WEATHER, &c.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date.)

Melbourne Cardiff Aug.

Many Whirligig New York Aug. 16

Valparaiso Hamburg Aug.

Moritson Penang Aug. 24

Fritz Penang Aug. 25

Margaretha Cardiff Sept. 5

Tebe Trieste Sept. 17

Ibarros Cardiff Sept. 13

Endymion London Sept. 19

Boildil Cardiff Sept. 25

Importer Cardiff Sept. 30

Pauline Cardiff Nov. 3

Henry Cardiff Nov. 4

Christine Cardiff Nov. 5

Rock Terrace Newport Nov. 5

Christalis Cardiff Nov. 7

Trait d'Union st. Malo Nov. 7

Hydra Elbe Nov. 10

Brambletye Cardiff Nov. 12

Balkal Antwerp Nov. 13

Euphrates (s) London Dec. 10

Cora London Dec. 14

Shipping.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Jan. 23, ACTIV, Danish steamer, 268, N. C. Rebeck, Hoilow 21st January, and Macao 22nd, General—*C. M. S. N. Co.*
Jan. 23, PING-ON, British steamer, 570, McCashin, Haiphong 20th January, and Pakhoi 20th, Hoilow 21st, and Macao 22nd, General—*Butterfield & Swire.*
Dec. 23, ASIA, Danish steamer, 880, Djomps—Siemens & Co.
Jan. 23, ATALANTA, German steamer, 787, G. Pfaff—Siemens & Co.
Nov. 29, CEPU, American steamer, 373, Edgar—Captain.
Jan. 22, CHINA, German steamer, 648, H. Schoer, Swatow 21st January, General—*Kwock Achong & sons.*
Sept. 28, CONQUEST, British steamer, 316, Hamlin—shun Hang Hong.

Dec. 15, CONSOLIDATION, British steamer, 164, Young—Yuen Fat Hong.

Jan. 19, GERVASE, British steamer, 417, Grainer—Order.

Jan. 23, HAILOONG, British steamer, 277, F. Ashton, Tamsui 14th January, Taiwanfu 17th, and Amoy 22nd, General—*D. L. Praik & Co.*

Jan. 1, HAINAN, British steamer, 278, Mooney—Afonq & Shing Loong.

Oct. 29, HONGKONG, British steamer, 67, Kenneth—Kwock Achong & sons.

Dec. 10, JOLOANO, Spanish steamer, 654, Marquez—R. Mourante.

Jan. 19, LARCH, British steamer, 914, Colledge—Wiefer & Co.

July 7, LT TAI, Annamite steamer, 1,000, Li Ton—Tack—Captain.

Jan. 21, MALACCA, British steamer, 1,245, Weigell—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Jan. 14, NAMOA, British steamer, 862, Westoby—D. L. Praik & Co.

Jan. 23, NOVA, German steamer, 669, Wolfish, saigon 16th January, Rice and Fish—Ed. Schellhas & Co.

Jan. 21, OCEANIC, British steamer, 3,703, Metcalfe—O. & O. S. Co.

Jan. 19, PALADIN, British steamer, 897, Aubin—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

Jan. 21, PEKING, British steamer, 954, Drewes—Siemens & Co.

Jan. 22, SEE-UL, American steamer, 48, Hayden—China Traders' Insurance Co.

Jan. 22, SEE-WU, British steamer, 1,050, Mitchell, Shanghai 18th January, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Jan. 22, SEE-YU, British steamer, 1,050, Mitchell, Shanghai 18th January, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

July 7, SHUN TIP, Annamite steamer, 93, Yuen Man Fu—Captain.

Jan. 1, SOLWAY, British steamer, 510, Jarvis—Vogel & Co.

Dec. 30, VOLMER, Danish steamer, 979, Huntzeman—Hing Kee & Co.

Jan. 15, WANDERER, British steam-yacht, 840, Gordon.

SAILING VESSELS.

Jan. 14, ADOLPH, German bark, 868, Mahr—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

Jan. 9, ALDEN BESSE, American bark, 842, Noyes—Rozario & Co.

Jan. 14, ALTAI, Russian ship, 1,024, C. Niska—Order.

Jan. 21, ANDROMEDA, German ship, 1,879, schapper—Order.

Jan. 21, AUGUST, French bark, 869, A. Bernard, Cardiff 8th September, Coal—Order.

Nov. 17, B. MORSE, American ship, 1,307, Norton, Captain.

Nov. 21, BLUE JACKET, Amer. ship, 1,396, Percival—Russell & Co.

Dec. 22, CARL GERHARD, German bark, 331, P. Sahr—Ed. Schellhas & Co.

Dec. 1, CHARITE, French bark, 268, Leroy—Carlowitz & Co.

Dec. 22, C. REINAND, Amer. bark, 598, Elliott—Master.

Jan. 1, COLOMA, Amer. bark, 853, C. M. Noyes—Rozario & Co.

Jan. 12, DELPHIN, German schooner, 288, Lilienthal—Melchers & Co.

Jan. 21, DOROTHEA, German ship, 1,015, Mehlhose—Siemens & Co.

Dec. 24, ESPERANCE, French bark, 272, Norman—Catlow & Co.

Jan. 23, FREDERIC, German bark, 695, H. Spiesen, Singapore 14th December, Timber—Siemens & Co.

Jan. 16, H. W. DUDLEY, American bark, 1,128, W. Dudley—Order.

Jan. 1, HARMONY, German ship, 1,454, B. Beissenken—Captain.

Jan. 16, HINDOSTAN, British ship, 1,479, J. Balayca—Russell & Co.

Jan. 21, JAVA PACKER, British bark, 674, Hansen—R. & C. & J. Trading Co.

Jan. 4, LAUREL, British bark, 639, Grassam—Order.

Nov. 24, LOTA, British bark, 472, Dudfield—Chines.

Dec. 22, MELTEMONE, German ship, 1,026, Elliott—Master.

Jan. 21, MIRANDA, German ship, 1,245, B. Schellhas & Co.

Jan. 21, MORNING ZTAR, Siam. bark, 570, Michael—Chines.

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